

# Magazine Feature Section

## ARTICLES OF

### SEALING WAX

**H**ERE is a description of a few of the beautiful things that can be made from sealing wax.

Experience is unnecessary and the only tools needed are the hands. The kind of heat used for melting the wax will affect the results. A gas or blue flame will not change the color, while a lamp or candle will darken it.

A cup of cold water should be kept near to plunge article you are working on into the water to harden quickly. Beads are easily made. A nail, orange wood stick or hat pin can be used to put the bead on while you are covering it with wax. Cheap glass beads are used for foundations.

The wax should be put on slowly for satisfactory results. For making a smooth finish hold over heat, turning it constantly to keep from getting too hot; small buttons having a shank can be used for ornamental buttons.

Earrings can be made on a cheap pair found at the 10-cent stores.

Cardboard cut in the shape of buckle can be used as foundation for the ornamental buckle. If you wish to make a slipper buckle bend to fit the foot while still warm.

Cheap hat pins and large mourning pins are made the foundation for pins for hats.

Coral beads with comb and earrings to match are beautiful. The comb and earrings must have metal foundations.

Now that silk cords are so fashionable, a beautiful pendant may be made of cardboard and covered with the wax and colored blue with a dash of gold; about every two inches apart knot the cord and here and there have a bead to match the pendant; finish cord with tassels.

Bar pins or smaller pins may have the cheap glass settings removed and filled in with wax. Gold and coral make a beautiful combination for evening wear.

Fusing gives a high porcelain finish, and consists in holding the article over the flame until the wax runs together.

A candle flame should be used where low tones are desired.

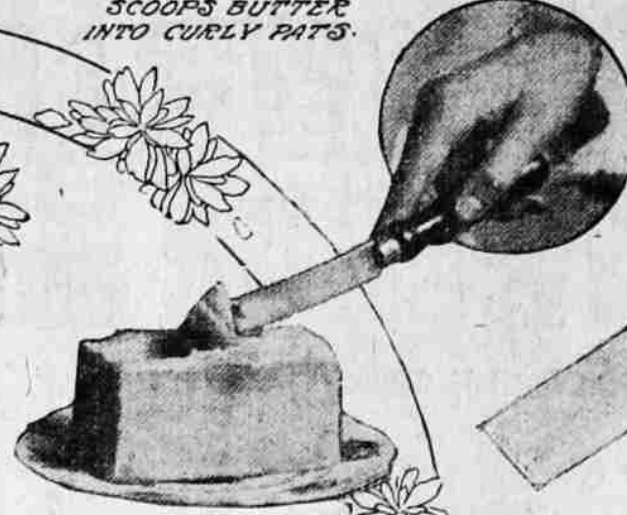
Rings treated in this manner are very effective.



THE NEW BUTTER CUTTER CUTS BUTTER INTO SLICES

## Butter Making in the City Home

SCOOPS BUTTER INTO CURLY PATTS.



BUTTER PATTERS.

BUTTER PATTEN.

### SOUP STOCK

**S**OMEWHAT less than a quart of water to a pound of meat is a good rule for making soup stock. As a usual thing soup should be made from raw meat cold and brought slowly to a boil and gently simmered through the entire process.

Occasionally left-over meat can be used to advantage to add flavor. This applies especially to cold ham, sausage, tongue or corned beef.

But in this case the cooked meat should be added to the raw soup bone and meat.

Soup stock is said to be better the second day than the first. It should never be boiled long after it is once made, but should simply be brought to the desired temperature. Water should not be added to soup stock once it has begun to boil. The proper amount, if possible, should be added boiling hot, as cold water is said to destroy the flavor.

Soup stock should be free from fat. If possible remove all fat from the soup meat before beginning to boil, as the fat does not add to the goodness of the flavor. Every bit of fat should be skimmed from the top of the soup kettle.

To make a thoroughly good soup stock you will need one pound of shin beef, or one pound of knuckle of veal, or a half pound of each.

Any bones, trimmings of fresh meat, slices of lean bacon or ham add to the flavor.

Add one tablespoonful of butter, a few slices of onion, stuff with a clove or two, a quarter of a turnip, a piece of carrot, a few sticks of celery, a bit of mace, herbs as desired, a saltspoonful of sugar and one quart and a cupful of cold water.

The meat and bacon should be cut into small pieces. Rub the butter on the bottom of the stewpan. Put in a cupful of the cold water and the meat and all the other ingredients.

Put the cover on the stewpan and place over a slow fire, occasionally stirring.

## HAND AND ARM MASSAGE

### Is Necessary If They are to be Kept Beautiful

BY EDNA EGAN.

**T**HIS formula is unexcelled: Spermaceti, two ounces; white wax, two ounces; sweet almond oil, ten ounces.

Melt in a porcelain vessel which has been placed in a hot water bath. When the ingredients are thoroughly incorporated remove from the fire, adding:

Stronger rose water, three ounces; powdered borax, forty grains.

Pluff to a foam with an egg beater, pouring into small jars just before the mixture is solid.

Bathe the hands and arms in warm water and with pure white unscented soap, drying thoroughly and frictioning with a Turkish towel.

Anoint with the cream, massaging briskly and firmly into the skin.

Stroke up and down the arms and then with the fingers braceleted about the arm go round and round from wrist to elbow.

Massage the elbow itself with a circular movement of the finger tips.

Beginning with the thumb, treat each finger separately, taking great care to rub the cream well into every joint and knuckle.

Smooth upward and downward also round and round.

Give particular attention to the cuticle about the fingernails.

Finish up by rubbing the palms of

the hands together.

This massage treatment should be continued for ten or fifteen minutes. It is no trick at all and the special, important purpose is to force the skin to accept as much as possible of the emollient.

At the finish of the frictioning the flesh should be pink and glowing, and the arms warm.

The heavier and firmer the treatment the more effective the results will be.

When the cream is pretty well absorbed sprinkle the hands and arms with powdered almond meal.

Pat it on the flesh, so that all the surface is covered.

Have some member of your family wring a large Turkish towel out of very hot water and cover hands and arms closely, so no air can penetrate.

As the towels cool apply fresh ones, steaming hot; the hotter the better.

The effect of the combination of cream and meal will be really wonderful, imparting to the surface of the skin a soft, velvety "feel" that is positively luxurious.

Remove the meal and cream with absorbent cotton which has been dipped in warm water to which a teaspoonful of tincture of benzoin has been added.

The compresses should be continued for ten minutes.

## PURIFIED WATER

**T**HROUGHOUT the whole country the word has been passed to beware of bad water.

Your family doctor will tell you that the safest thing to do is to boil every drop of water that you drink.

Here is a simple arrangement for distilling water.

Slip one end of a hose over the kettle and let the other end pass down through a tightly fitting cork into an earthenware jug.

The jug should be kept partly immersed in a vessel of cold water.

The steam rising from the kettle spout passes through the hose to the jug, and as the latter is cooled by the water outside, the steam condenses, or once more becomes water minus all impurities.

Once the device is set up you will not need to pay much attention to it, for the steam that usually goes to

waste will be constantly forming into water.

The water surrounding the jug need only be changed once a day.

## Furnishing the Home

BY MRS. McCUNE.

**T**HE dimensions of the room in to which any furniture is to be placed are of the greatest moment. A big overstuffed chair in a small room is as unsightly as a little flimsy chair in a great room.

Let the keynote of the big living room be cheerful accommodation. It must respond unmistakably to the many demands made upon it. It is the music room, the library, the dancing room, smoking room, sewing room—in fact, the all-around room for work and play, and sweet inertia. A place in which to live fine dreams or dream fine lives.

In point of accommodation the fireplace has first rank. The most important pieces, the big sofa and hospitable chairs, are drawn up to it.

A joyous fact has been discovered. It is this, that with a little enlarging of the flue, (taking out the top piece that holds the shuttered damper) an ordinary gas fireplace may be transformed into a good slightly real fire by laying wooden logs directly on the gas logs. The gas is then lit long enough to start the wood blazing, when it may be turned off. A chilly evening lounging before a fire of this kind is well spent. Near the big sofa must be a lamp and a small table to hold the after dinner cup, a bit of embroidery, or a few favorite books.

There should be a number of lamps in the living room—not a grand illumination; they must be all subdued and just mysteriously "make the darkness visible."

Because they have not plenty of floor and wall socket terminals for electric lamps, many people have reverted to candle light, or even oil lamps, that give a soft glow, and are conveniently moved from table to shelf, or stand, as required.

Dining room and living room are often thrown into one. In this case the room must not partake of the character of a dining room. A dining room set would be quite out of place in it. A long narrow table is a good thing in a living room dining room. Chairs that are excellent are such chairs as the colonial, which are of the same type and yet a little different in shape—a fiddle back, ladder back, etc.

**T**O bring out the brilliancy of cut glass, ammonia should be placed in the water in which it is to be rinsed. All glass should be dried immediately and not drained. A cloth dipped in ammonia and rubbed thoroughly on a coat collar will remove the greasy look. When the floor cloth gets really dirty wash it with clean warm water, adding a little liquid ammonia. Change the water frequently; use a big soft cloth and wipe dry with a duster, as little pools of water left will rot the cloth.

**T**HE woman whose time is valuable, but who desires everything to be neat and trim, will always keep on the pin cushion in her sewing room a needle threaded with white thread and one threaded with black, so she can sew on buttons and hooks and eyes in a hurry. Often when dressing a button or hook becomes loosened, and it can be replaced in a minute's time if one has the threaded needle on hand and does not have to look first for the thread and then for the needle.

**P**URE alcohol can be used with wonderful success as a means of cleaning black Spanish or chintilly lace. The alcohol should be poured into a clean basin and whipped with the hand until it is frothy, when the lace should be dipped into it and well worked about with the fingers until the dirt is removed. After gently squeezing out the spirit the lace should be laid on a folded cloth, the patterned edge pulled out, each scallop or picot being fastened down with a pin. When perfectly dry the lace should be unpinned and pressed gently between the palms of the hands until smooth in lieu of ironing it, as this would flatten the pattern and spoil the color.

**A** FORMULA for a scent to place among her bed linen is usually liked by the dainty woman, and here is a most excellent one: One ounce powdered gum benzoin, one of powdered cloves and two of powdered cinnamon; add to these seven ounces powdered cedar wood and the same of dried lavender flower.

ers; mix, sift and put into flat bags to lay between sheets and smaller ones for the slips; or, if pads are made to fit the shelves it will answer as well. Balsom, the fir tree balsom, gives of its own fresh fragrance from pads made and filled with it and these, with the old-fashioned lavender, can never be improved upon for perfuming bed linen.

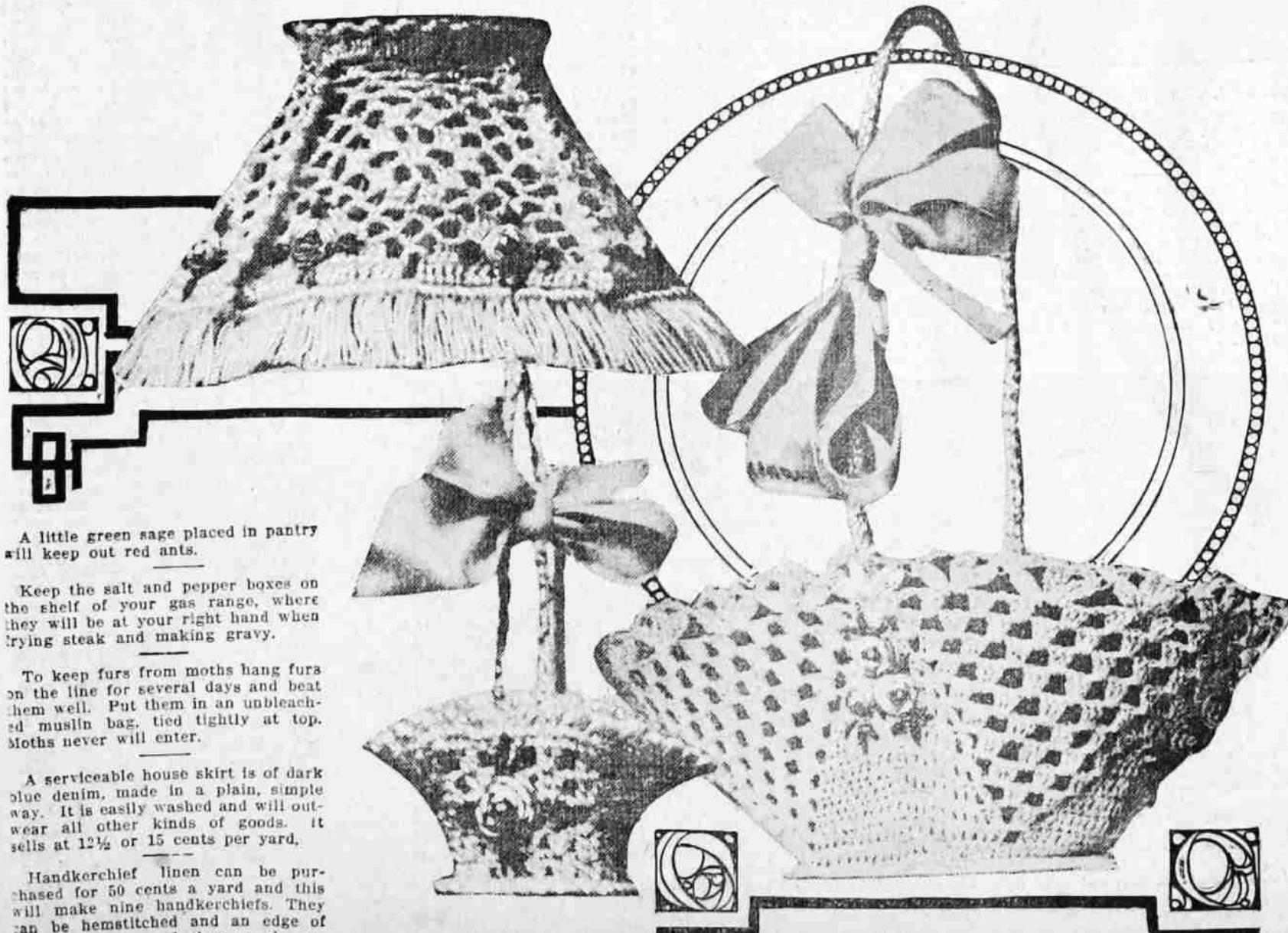
**T**HE imitations are so clever that it is well to know when one is purchasing a genuine Oriental rug. If real and not an imitation each stitch will be found knotted, whether of cotton or wool. But if one can pull out a stitch, then the rug is not genuine, no difference how much it may resemble one, or what the dealer says. If a rug is accidentally burned and the charred part is brushed off, leaving the color the same, the rug is undoubtedly good, though this is no method for finding out when one is making a purchase. Even damaged rugs are brought here and sold, for the older some of the rugs are the more value is attached to them.

**A**LL beds should be stripped before breakfast and placed where they can get plenty of air and, if possible, a little sun, too. Mattresses should be half-turned and allowed to stand in a draft, so that the air will play all around them. Pillows, too, should be treated in the same way if you want to keep them from getting musty. Mattresses should be cleaned and remade every three years if you want them to keep their springiness. It is worth while to buy good mattresses in the first place if you can possibly afford it, as these clean again and again and come up as good as new. Cheap mattresses are not worth remaking and almost invariably get lumpy after a year or two's wear.

Turpentine mixed with stove polish prevents rust and gives a brighter gloss than the use of water.

Instead of using cotton batting in making baby quilts try table felt. It is best to shrink it first, and it launders much better than cotton batting.

## NOVEL ARTICLES FOR CRO HET



A little green sage placed in pantry will keep out red ants.

Keep the salt and pepper boxes on the shelf of your gas range, where they will be at your right hand when trying steak and making gravy.

To keep furs from moths hang furs on the line for several days and beat them well. Put them in an unbleached muslin bag, tied tightly at top. Moths never will enter.

A serviceable house skirt is of dark blue denim, made in a plain, simple way. It is easily washed and will outwear all other kinds of goods. It sells at 12½ or 15 cents per yard.

Handkerchief linen can be purchased for 50 cents a yard and this will make nine handkerchiefs. They can be hemstitched and an edge of lace sewed on and they surely are pretty.